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Cold Fusion Conference

... been discussed. Does anyone know how the Third International Conference on Cold Fusion went on Oct. 21 in Nagoya, Japan? I would ...
[sci.energy](#) - Feb 3, 1993 by Gary Blumenstein - [View Thread](#) (2 articles)

Re: Cold Fusion --> It's Back!

... It's over guys. When a Cold Fusion conference is finally held at MIT and US government labs are consistently reporting positive results, it's over. ...
[sci.skeptic](#) - Sep 21, 2003 by JohnnyCJohnny - [View Thread](#) (58 articles)

MIT Cold Fusion Conference Notes?

... I was unable to attend the Cold Fusion conference at MIT last Saturday.
I am interested in hearing people's impressions of it from attendees. ...
[sci.physics.fusion](#) - Jan 23, 1995 by David Spain - [View Thread](#) (1 article)

Conf Procs again

... 9. First Annual National Cold Fusion Conference, Salt Lake City, Mar. 29, 1990. ... 11.
Second [?] Annual Cold Fusion Conference, Como, Italy, 1991 [??]
12. ...
[sci.physics.fusion](#) - Jan 10, 1994 by Dieter Britz - [View Thread](#) (1 article)

Highlights of the Fifth International Conference on Cold Fusion

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COLD FUSION Jed Rothwell Cold Fusion Research Advocates 2060 Peachtree Industrial Court, Suite 313 Chamblee ...
[sci.physics.fusion](#) - Apr 21, 1995 by jedrothwell@delphi.com - [View Thread](#) (1 article)

RE: Yamaguchi's experiments

... IT IS IF YOU OWNED STOCK IN NTT prior to the Third International Cold Fusion Conference in Nagoya on 21 Oct. Two scientists from ...
[sci.physics.fusion](#) - Nov 17, 1992 by jonesse@physc1.byu.edu - [View Thread](#) (2 articles)

COLD FUSION CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

The workshop will provide an opportunity to exchange the latest information on the specifically nuclear effects associated with studies of "cold fusion". ...
[news.announce.conferences](#) - Jun 10, 1990 by jonesse@physc1.byu.edu - [View Thread](#) (1 article)

Re: Cold Fusion

... IT IS IF YOU OWNED STOCK IN NTT prior to the Third International Cold Fusion Conference in Nagoya on 21 Sept. Two scientists from ...
[sci.materials](#) - Nov 20, 1992 by John Prentice - [View Thread](#) (4 articles)

Re: Cold fusion information available at LENR-CANR.org

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... A Cold Fusion conference ICCI-10 with 3 working CF cells, that was a dream of the Cold Fusion proponents back in the mid 1990s. ...
[sci.physics.fusion - Oct 2, 2003 by JohnnyCJohnny](#) - [View Thread \(87 articles\)](#)

WSJ article on cold fusion

... experiments. Mr Huggins says he will report his latest results at a cold fusion conference at the end of March in Salt Lake City. Mr ...
[sci.physics.fusion - Mar 2, 1990 by James R. White](#) - [View Thread \(11 articles\)](#)



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From: [Marcus S. Turner \(msharpet@bellsouth.net\)](mailto:msharpet@bellsouth.net)

Subject: Re: Cold Fusion --> It's Back!

Newsgroups: [sci.skeptic](#), [sci.physics](#)

Date: 2003-09-21 15:23:37 PST

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On 21 Sep 2003 05:40:47 -0700, johnwc@patmedia.net (JohnnyCJohnny) wrote:

>Kevin D. Quitt <Kevin@Quitt.net> wrote in message [news:<docpmvcgbiejgdl75oh57qdb59h73klq](#)
>> There has never been any doubt that cold fusion can and does happen.
>
>I don't know about that. I spent hours and hours in the mid-1990s
>debating "skeptics" who wouldn't concede that there was anything more
>to the cold fusion phenomenon than fraud. I had my doubts when
>debating the skeptics back then (I was more playing devils advocate
>for a new potentially revolutionary science). The evidence was rather
>scarce and coming from some obscure parts of the science field. Now,
>revisiting it in 2003, with all the experimental evidence (including
>multiple positive results from reputable labs like the U.S. Navy and
>NASA), a reasonable observer of science must conclude that the body of
>evidence points to the conclusion that the CF/LENR phenomenon is in
>fact real.
>
>> What was
>> in dispute was the claim of greater energy out than energy in. Fusion is a
>> statistical process; more likely the higher the temperature, but the odds are
>> non-zero down to OK.
>>
>> The other dispute with P&F is whether what they were seeing was actually fusion
>> - it wasn't.
>>
>> So there is not and has not been any trouble getting orthodox science to
>> recognize cold fusion - just to accept the claims of otherwise unqualified
>> people.
>
>I don't agree. Obviously, you aren't familiar with the CF debate as
>it has developed over the past 14 years. Scientists who were
>reporting positive results couldn't even get the skeptical scientists
>to come to their labs to take a look at the data or the functioning
>cells for themselves. Orthodox science was very much against accepting
>that CF was real, because it did not fit into current scientific
>theory (as if any progress in science would ever be made if we did
>science research on that narrow-minded basis). Now, you could attend
>the 10th Annual International Conference on Cold Fusion ICCF-10 at MIT
>(of all place, one of the institutions that was Cold Fusions biggest
>foes throughout the 1990s) and actually see three working cold fusion
>cells. The whole debate has shifted, the skeptics have lost this one.
>Perhaps CF will remain a scientific curiosity that doesn't have any
>real world applications, but to say it doesn't exist anymore just

>doesn't hold water.

Hmmm...

Robert F. Heeter of the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory is the author of the "Conventional Fusion FAQ" (internet newsgroup sci.physics.fusion) and webmaster of the Fusion Energy Educational Web Site.

"The 'cold fusion' phenomenon, in which the law of conservation of energy is apparently violated when electricity and heat are applied to special systems involving hydrogen isotopes (in water or gaseous form) and particular metals (notably palladium and nickel), defies conventional scientific explanation. All new theories explaining 'cold fusion' effects require large revisions in existing physical theories (one might call them 'miracles'). Scientific skepticism requires that unless the experimental evidence justifies belief in these miracles, we must conclude that experimental errors are being misinterpreted as positive results.

..."If indeed miracles are occurring in 'cold fusion,' they are not fusion reactions involving hydrogen isotopes. The inevitable signatures of fusion reactions--in which atomic nuclei combine, thereby releasing a large amount of energy--are combinations of energetic particles (neutrons, positrons and ions) and gamma rays. The direct conversion of fusion energy into heat is not possible because of energy and momentum conservation and the laws of special relativity. Energetic particles and their secondary effects should be easily detectable if the claimed levels of excess power were the result of fusion reactions. But measurements of these fusion signatures have been either nonexistent, inaccurate or orders of magnitude too low. Attempts to explain 'cold fusion' as something other than nuclear fusion require similar miracles supported by similarly weak evidence.

Looking over the projects presented at LENR-CANR, I don't see anything for measuring fusion signatures. How do they know that this is Cold Fusion when they don't measure the output directly

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